The English Railroad Accident

The Great Floods in Australia.

Serious Rioting on the Fourth

Gov. Geary Called On for Troops.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE ENGLISH RAILWAY ACCIDENT. An Excursion Train Wrecked on the Great Northern Railroud—A Scene of Horror. From the London Telegraph, June 23.

The facts of the terrible accident which occurred near Newark early on Tuesday morning were so clear at first that little remains to be added to the accounts published yesterday. A general goods train from the north was proceeding at the rate of sixteen to twenty miles per

hour past Newark station, on the main up line of the Great Northern, when, on passing under Claypole Bridge, half a mile from the station, the axle of a six-ton truck belonging to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company which formed part of the train, broke. The immediate consequence appears to have been to throw this truck with a jerk on to or across the up-line at the very moment when the Yorkshire excursion train of thirty carriages, conveying 500 or 600 persons from London, ran up at the rate of between twenty and thirty miles an hour. The engine of the passenger train seems to have bounded off the line, struck the embankment, rebounded towards the line without regaining the rails, and to have dashed on with the train behind it, partly on and partly off the way, and under the bridge, the engine itself, or one of the carriages, chipping a piece of stone off the buttress as it passed. For fifty yards or more, the engine, a locomotive of fifty tons weight, and the carriages immediately behind, olted and bumped along off the metals. Then the engine, having left the way, darted off to the embankment on the left, struck the bank, and turned completely over. Nearly if not quite half the train was instantaneously thrown over and about the prostrate locomotive. The latter half, consisting of fifteen or sixteen carriages, had become detached, and remain on the rails. The whole of the other carriages were, by the force of the impetus, driven over and into each other in one general wreck, piled high by the wayside rather than scattered around. A brook ran at the foot of the small embankment of the railway; and a green bank, surmounted by a thin thorn fence, marked the company's land off from a small pasture-field adjoining. Here, at 1:30 o'clock, the quiet of the summer morning in the country was backen by the country was backen. in the country was broken by the horrid roar of the overturned engine and by the cries and groans of wounded persons. Naturally, the passengers in the after-part of the train were the first to give assistance, and to run off to Newark and scour the district for further aid. Adequate help, both surgical and mechanical. appears to have been gotten together as promptly

cases necessarily protracted. It would appear that the truck which caused the accident remained attached to the fore part of the train after it struck the excursion engine, and was drawn a distance of three hundred yards or more before the coupling gave way and it was thrown off, while several trucks in the rear of it were scattered about at the first shock, two being overturned into a pool of stagnant water on the London side of the bridge. It is fortunate that nothing particularly inflammable or explosive was in the goods train, and that the engine did not run full tilt against the buttress of the bridge, and so render the wreck of the train even more complete than it has been. Gangs of men are still employed in clearing away the debris, and as every train, whether to or from London, passes the spot, the carriage windows are filled with the heads of passengers endeavoring to get a glimpse of the scene of the

is could be expected at so untimely an hour.

Still the agony of the sufferers were in some

Mr. C. A. Wilson, music seller, of Leeds, acted with remarkable presence of mind. This gen-tleman was seated in a compartment with one lady and four gentlemen. He felt first a bump, saw the lamp shake, felt the train off the line, and the next instant found himself almost buried, he knew not where. Recovering breath and collecting his faculties, he discovered that he was tightly held by a heavy weight of timber pressing on his ankle and hip. Overhead and around him were broken planks and splinters.

A good deal of this he managed to clear away, but he was quite unable to extricate his leg On all sides he heard the cries of the wounded He could give no help, but, with manly forti-tude, he refrained from calling for assistance until others in greater danger than himself were relieved. The circumstances were trying, because, as Mr. Wilson found, while his ankle was fast held, one knee was bent on the chest of a gentleman below him-one who had sat in the same carriage, a friend whom he knew, and who not unnaturally urged him very earnestly to "sing out." Groping about as far as his outstretched hands could reach, Mr. Wilson felt and saw the arms of a lady. Withdrawing his hands, he found them stained with blood. The lady was Mrs. Robinson, who had sat in the next seat of the carriage, and was here crushed to death. For two hours did he and his friend below remain firmly held in the

grip of the heavy timber pressing on them. When at length the workmen got to them. Mr. Wilson directed their operations, and after danger from misapplied leverage, and an accidental and probably well-meant blow on the head from a crowbar, he and the man beneath were liberated. Mr. Wilson's ankle was believed to be broken, but it is happily whole, though bruised and sprained. Many other incidents of a more or less severe nature must have marked the scene before all the wounded were cleared off to Newark or sent on to their homes.

## AUSTRALASIA.

#### The Great Floods-Further Freshets and Dis-From the Sydney Herald, April 20.

Since our last European and American summary there have been further reports of disastrous floods at Moraya and in the Braidwood district to the south, and further destructive inundations to the north.

At Araluen the gold claims there were all flooded and much distress caused thereby, as it will occupy two months before operations can be again carried on: the workingmen are only paid while in active employment. A very severe flood rose in the Richmond river district, and on one station, the property of Mesers. Girard, upwards of eighteen hundred head of

eattle were drowned. In describing this visitation a correspondent of the local journal writes .- There had been dreadful havoc made in the herds of Messre. Girard, on the Dungarrubba station; above thir-teen hundred head had been counted when our informant left, and it is supposed the number drowned will prove to be nearly 2000, among them several fine young bulls recently pur-chased. There were forty-six carcasses taken out of the framework of a house which was being put up on a part of the run. Some seven or eight horses were drowned also, but it is not

FIRST EDITION known whether they were all Messrs. Girards' or not yet." To this is to be added the total destruction of crops of maize and other cereals on farms extending over a large area of

The fatal accidents have been few, but many instances of almost miraculous escapes from death are related, of which the following is a fair sample:—"Just about the time rain set in a laboring man started from Kynumboon, intending to walk overland to the Richmond river.

The poor fellow, however, on reaching Talgum, at the head of the Tweed river, about twenty miles distant, owing to the heavy downpour of rain, found himself hemmed in by the waters, and with little to sustain life. Here the unfor-tunate traveller was doomed to remain a fortnight without food, subsisting upon a kind of nut which he found in the bush, and when discovered by the mail boy, who was endeavoring to travel with the mails, the poor fellow was living upon some grass which he had just gathered and boiled, but was rather emaciated in appearance, while his intellect showed signs of being affected from long exposure and hard-ship endured in such weather. Upon receipt of the news the constable stationed at the Tweed went out with provisions, but failed to reach the spot, owing to the spread of waters. Mr. Gray then despatched a black fellow, but he too returned, having been unsuccessful. As soon as practicable, however, the constable again started out, when he managed to reach Talgum, and quickly supplied the poor traveller's wants, who he found was too weak to walk back, so he was compelled to leave him there, and he was still at Talgum on Tuesday, the 32d, when our informant passed, then very weak, and presented a strange appearance; yet he re-ported himself recovering, but the progress he was making in that respect was evidently very

slow."
The Government and the Floods Committee, who have funds to the amount of £5000 in hand from subscriptions raised for the sufferers by the floods in 1867, have relieved the immediate wants of the sufferers in all districts from which applications have been received.

#### RUSSIA.

Religious Persecution—From Poland to the Baltic.

The Memorial Diplomatique, of Paris, of June 20, says that the persecution with which the Catholics of Poland have been visited has now been extended to the Baltic provinces of Russia. All public functionaries belonging to the Reformed Church are compelled to attend all the religious solemnities celebrated in the Russian churches in honor of the Emperor or other members of the imperial family. have in vain represented that they perform those religious duties in their own places of worship, and they have been informed that the Greek faith being that of the State they must attend all selemn ceremonies the object of which is to implore the Divine blessing in favor of the

reigning dynasty.
On the occasion of the last celebration of the Emperor's birthday the Governor of Riga, in order to ascertain whether all the Protestant functionaries had really been present at the Te Deum, gave notice that, immediately after the religious ceremony, he would, on behalf of the Emperor, receive the congratulations of the civil and military authorities. The proselytism thus sought to be carried out to the detriment of their co-religionists has greatly excited the French Protestants, and a member of the Evangelical Consistory of Paris, M. de Pressense, has ventured to address himself directly to the Emperor, in the hope of securing to the

Protestants of the Baitic provinces the liberty of conscience which they had been promised. The Czar received the petition at Ems, and he said, in reply to M. de Pressense, that if that gentleman chose to visit him during his stay in Germany, his Majesty would be willing to see him. Acting upon this invitation, M. de Pres-sense has proceeded to Jungerheim, near Darmstadt, where the Emperor has lately been staying.

## JAPAN.

A Raid Upon Images - Iconoclastic Tendencies of the Japanese - The Imperial Residence. The late persecution against native Christians in Japan seems not to have been directed against that faith alone, but against Buddhism also, or, in other words, against image worship in general. The Japanese are worshippers of nature; no images are to be found in the temple of what may be called the established religion.

Buddhists are as much dissenters from the State religion as are the Christians. Buddhists and Christians alike have images in their tem-ples of worship, and the iconociastic zeal of the orthodox faith, as by law established, cannot brook the mummeries of image worship, whether of Indian or European origin. A remarkable evidence of their (determination to utterly abolish idols is shown by an iconoclastic edict, which dooms to destruction even the great idol of the empire, a colossal image of Buddha in bronze, of world-wide fame, called Biboots.

The gigantic statue is for sale, and as it is too large to remove it without breaking it up, it is likely soon to be turned to some useful purpose, after having for six centuries contributed to promote a debasing superstition. The Gazette says there was recently a report that the celebrated Buddhist idol "Daibutz" had been sold to a foreign firm. We cannot ascertain for certain whether it be so or not; but neither the Japanese officials of whom we have inquired, or the priest at the shrine itself, have heard anything of the kind. We sincerely hope it is untrue.

## ATTEMPTED BALLOON ASCENT.

Celebration of the "Glorious Fourth" in St Louis-A Balleon that Would Not Go Up. Four o'clock yesterday afternoon, says the St. Louis Republican of the 5th, was the time an-nounced in a number of advertisements for Prof. Chevalier, a so-called famous eronaut, to make an ascent in his balloor, or, as he terms it, flying machine L'Esperance, from Concordia Park As was to be expected, a great deal of interest was manifested in the enterprise, and at about 3 o'clock 500 persons had assembled at the park, the charge for admittance being 25 cents The professor had previously made arrange-ments with the St. Louis gas works to fill his

balloon with gas, and according to the agreement paid down \$90. The quantity of gas required to fully inflate the balloon is 20,000 feet, and this was the quantity agreed upon. The process of inflation commenced soon after two o'clock at a gas-lamp at the corner of State and Ohio streets, about a quarter of a mile north of the park, and there was a considerable number of spectators present. The balloon was about two-thirds full of gas, when, according to the professor's story, Mr. Fay, the agent of the gas works, considered that it would not be safe to admit any more into it, and gave orders to that effect. Another misfortune happened to the aeronaut at that moment. A slight breeze of wind wasted the balloon against a projection of the lamp, and two holes, of two or three inches in length, were accidentally made in the varnished silk of which it is constructed. Despite these unexpected disasters, the professor got into the basket, while about a dezen men held the ropes that held the floating mass, and walked in the direction of the park. The professor threw out the ballast from the basket to have a better ascent, but he was only dragged across the ground through a pond of water, where he was pretty well soaked. Finally, Mr. Chevalier, in a fit of desperation, cut loose the basket and attempted to ascend by holding on to the ropes of the balloon, but some of the by-standers prevented him from making any

After the above occurrence, the balloon remained near the entrance of the park, where

any one could see it gratis. The L'Esperance balloon appeared to be of gave the little one some of the milk, of which it the ordinary spherical shape as it lay on the took but little. Mr. Read found that the milk

ground discharging gas, and rolling about like a huge fish left high and dry on the seashore, but when fully inflated it has, it is said, an oblong shape. The balloon is provided with propellers which the professor claims will enable it to be elevated or depressed at will. It can also, he says, be guided to any point of the compass. It is of a light brown color, and made of varnished oil silk. The professor estimates that he lost three or four hundred dollars in consequence of the failure to make the ascent yesterday.

#### COLORED RIOTERS.

Serious Disorder at Marysville, Pa.—The Governor's Aid Invoked.

Yesterday, while the colored military were holding a picnic at the Marysville woods, a serious fight arose. The story we have received

Some of the negro troops lusisted on having liquor at the Railroad hotel, but Mr. Joseph Seidle, the proprietor, refused their request, and the demand for stimulants becoming violent, he ordered them out of his house. They refused to accede to his demand, when he attempted, with the assistance of an employe, to forcibly eject the crowd. A desperate fight resulted, in which pistols, guns, clubs and bottles were freely used by the assailants. Several negro women are said to have been there with revolvers, engaged in the melee. Mr. Seidle was knocked down, and received severe contusions on the head, reported to have been from the butt of a musket. Samuel Bowman was shot in the face; George Andrews was shot in the forehead W. E. M'Ken, of Harrisburg, was hit in the head. Two men named Auspach and Kneply were also said to have been hit in the head. The fracas commenced after dinner, at about two

The alarm throughout the town was great, the news spreading like wildfire, and the reports were wild and confused.

At five o'clock Captain W. H. Weaver, who

was in the service during the the Governor as follows:—
"Marysville, July 4, 1870.—Governor John W. Geary—:Colored troops are rioting, shooting pea ceful citizens on the streets. Send us help.
"W. H. Weaver,

"Late Captain Commanding, "12th Regiment P. R. V. C." A second despatch was as follows:-

"Marysville, July 4, 1870.—General John W. Geary, Harrisburg:—Colored troops have left. As they passed through the town they poured a volley over our town and wounded some five or six, as near as I can come. Please arrest officers and company, when charges will be preferred for rioting. W. H. WEAVER, "Late Captain."

Captain Weaver received the following

"CAPTAIN W. H. WEAVER:-Governor Geary directs me to summon you here forthwith to report to me at the State Capital Hotel.

"A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General." Captain Weaver arrived here last night and had a consultation with the Governor, who instructed him to bring the offending parties to justice by civil process, and as the individuals concerned on the side of the colored men all re-

concerned on the side of the colored men all reside in this city, a number of processes were issued to-day for their apprehension.

At the time there was an Odd Fellows' picnic in progress near Marysville, embracing lodges from Marysville, Duncannon, Dauphin and Newport—all white—and while a portion of the lodges were proceeding homeward in the cars at 6 colors with women and children it is re-6 o'clock, with women and children, it is rethe train, firing into the cars; and on the other side that the whites gave the first offense. It is difficult to decide who was to blame in the excitement, which was great .- Harrisburg Topic,

## THE PUBLIC BATHS.

#### The Ladles Out is Full Force on the Fourth-The Experience of a Nymph Seeking for

"The day we celebrate" was inaugurated at the free baths on the Fourth by a grand charge of females of every age, color and condition, who advanced in a steady stream from 5 A. M. till 2 P. M., without seeming to diminish in numbers. The ticket receivers who were stationed at the doors were kept as lively as crickets during the whole morning in giving out tickets answering questions put to them by their fair patrons, and at the conclusion of their day's labor a fervent prayer went up doubtless that such another throng would in the future never darken the doors, at least in the same manner as yesterday, as it would require the patience of Job himself and the fortitude of Grant to withstand the avalanche of difficulties that surrounded the ticket-takers. "Mr. Officer," asked a damsel who came from Second avenue, "do you really think the bath is danger-ous—are there any vermin in the water? I have heard so many, many different stories about the class of people who frequent them— mere laborers' wives and drunken men—that I have really resolved to test them myself and ascertain the truth."

The questioner, who was "fair to look upon," accompanied the above remarks by a look of utter disdain at the females who were crowding in, but her fears being quieted by the gentlemanly ushers, she ventured in, but soon returned with horror depicted on her countenance at the spectacle that had greeted her astonished optics. Without waiting to explain her opinion of the scenes she had witnessed, she hurried out through the gangway, muttering, "Horrible, filthy, indecent," until lost to view in the surging multitude of astonished matrons and maids. The merry laughter on the inside and the pleasant expression of the countenances of those who came out after having partaken of a bath in the cool, pure water, belied the exclamations of the disgusted visitor.

Throughout the day until their closing, fully 4000 females patronized both baths, and their popularity has been fully established. Yester-day each bath was provided with an experienced female waitress by Superintendent Krack, who attended to every want of their respective charges. As the season advances, and the excellent manner in which the baths are conducted becomes known generally throughout the city, hundreds of ladies who have hitherto abstained from visiting through a fear of impropriety, will, it is expected, patronize them to an extent

unknown in the annals of free baths. The bath at the foot of Charles street, by reason of its removal so recently from Thirteenth street, was not crowded as much as the one at Fifth street; as it was, however, some 800 or 900 ladies visited it, a portion partially from curiosity, but most of them to bathe. Owing to the great numbers present yesterday, which com-pletely took the officers on hand by surprise, it has been decided in the future to lengthen the time for bathing one or two hours .- N. Y.

## HORRIBLE CRIME.

Atrocious Murder of an Infant. On Saturday night last one of the most atro-cious murders which we have been called upon to record took place near Beltsville, Md., thir-teen miles north of this city, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the victim being the infant of Mr. Albert Read, aged nine months, and the perpetrator a colored woman named Mary Wallace, who has been employed as a servant in the house where Mr. Read's family were boarding. This woman having been on Saturday detected stealing some of Mrs. Read's nurse's clothes, was charged with it, and the lady by whom she was employed informed her that she would have to leave on Sanday. It was the health of have to leave on Sunday. It was the habit of Mrs. Read to take into her room some prepared milk with which to feed the child when it awoke, and about one o'clock Sunday morning the child crying awakened her, and Mr. Read gave the little one some of the milk, of which it

was bitter, and calling the attention of the lady of the house to it, she tasted it, as did Mr. Read, and suspected that something unusual had been mixed with it. Their suspicions were in a few moments confirmed, for the child, after writhing in agony about half an hour, died, and the lady was taken with violent pains. Dr. Belt was summoned at once and tried to save the life of the child, but could not. Examining the milk he at once detected strychnine in it. Inquiries were at once made as to who could have put the poison in the child's milk, and it was ascertained that a small quantity of strychnine had been brought to the house, with a view to kill rats, and a boy employed in the house had seen the girl Mary take some of it from the bottle. She was therefore detained in the house until the matter fore detained in the house until the matter could be investigated. The grand parents and friends of the family were informed of the affair on Sunday, and an inquest was also held, when a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated was rendered. The accused was present at the inquest, and strenuously denied having any hand in the business, notwithstanding she was closely questioned, but subsequently to the inquest she admitted that she did put the poison in the milk, so that the nurse might be charged with the murder of the child. She was commit-ted to jail at Marlboro. The corpse of the little one was brought to this city on Sunday, and the funeral took place yesterday afternoon.- Washington Star, last evening.

#### IRELAND.

#### The Trades Combination Riots in Cork.

From the Cork Reporter, June 25.

The city last night was again thrown into a scene of turmoil and disorder, and until midnight the police were incessantly occupied in charging on the mob in the endeavor to disperse them.

Stones were showered upon them, particularly in the vicinity of the Coal quay and North Main street, where the various lanes and alleys afford particular facilities for escape. Patrick street was kept com-paratively clear by the First Royal Dragoons and mounted constabulary, who swept through it at in-

tervals.

The scenes of violence in the North Main street particularly were positively dreadful, and presented the aspect of a guerilla warfare. It would appear that the riots have assumed more

the form of a fierce and determined opposition of anthority than disturbances arising from a trade dispute. There is still a hope entertained that even at the eleventh hour the mob will be deprived of any pretext for further disturbance by an amicable setpretext for further disturbance by an amicable set-tlement being come to between the journeymen tailors and their masters. A movement in that direction has been made at a meeting held in Cork Institution, where the representatives of the rival interests assembled in the presence of the Mayor and Messrs. F. Lyons and Cantillon to discuss the points of difference between them.

At the Police Office yesterday several persons were sent for trial to the assizes and others sentenced to various periods of imprisonment for taking part in the riots on the nights of Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. Starkie, R. M., replied to a complaint made on the previous day by Mr. Philip O'Connell that the local magistrates had neglected their duty. For his part he had acted promptly, and when the crowd had attacked the London house immediate steps were taken to disperse them. They had not a sufficient force to meet a sudden emergency, and a riot did take place in consequence, but he rejoiced that there were no unfortunate results, which was entirely due to the forbearance of the authorities.

The Second Night's Rioting.

The Cork Reporter describes the scenes and pro-From the Cork Reporter, June 25.

The Cork Reporter describes the scenes and proceedings of the second night as follows:

Towards evening crowds began to assemble in Patrick street, particularly in the vicinity of Winthrop street and the houses belenging to Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Lee, merchant tailors, which had been wrecked on the night before. The police, with considerable forethought, cleared the street, but not without some difficulty, the mob exhibiting their hostility by loud imprecations and throwing stones whenever an opportunity presented itself by which the individual offenders could escane observation. opportunity presented itself by which the individual offenders could escape observation. A troop of the First Royal Dragoons, with drawn swords, swept from end to end of Patrick street, while numbers ran off and sheltered themselves in door-ways to avoid being trampled under foot. A large force of the 6sth Infantry at the same time cleared the flagways, while the mounted constabulary charged ithe mob on Patrick's Bridge, dispersing them along the quays. This had the desired effect for a time, but it did not drive the crowd off, for when the military passed on they crowded into the streets again, until a fresh onslaught drove them for refuge until a fresh onslaught drove them for refuge into the back streets. The scenes of disorder and violence throughout the night were indescribable. The length of Patrick street, Prince's street, Mariboro street, Winthrop street, Academy street, and all the leading avenues to the central artery of the all the leading avenues to the central artery of the city were swept by mounted constabulary and dragoons, supported energetically by the constabulary with fixed bayonets. As each sally was made, the people rushed headlong, numbers falling on the road, while the others passed over them; but their terror was so great that they managed generally to scramble out of the way of danger. About 8 o'clock the police were drawn and stationed in several parts of Patrick street, the main body occupying the centre of the street, and the other at Cook the centre of the street, and the other at Cook street, Maylor street and Marlboro street. Soon after this hour, the news having gone abroad that the riot had commenced again, several contingents from the suburbs and extremities of the town began from the suburbs and extremities of the town began to gather in Patrick street, and in order to keep them from clustering and blocking up the thoroughfare the police had made several charges after them, in one of which a man named Quinlan was knocked down and received a slight cut from a sword on the right arm. At this juncture the authorities, seeing that the police force was totally inadequate to quell the row, which was gradually beginning to come to a crisis, sent for the military, and soon after that a detachment of the 1st Royals and the Light Dragoons arrived on the spot, the latter of which immediately charged up Patrick street and the Parade, but fortunately met with no opposition. The latter fortunately met with no opposition. The latter were stationed opposite the Victoria Hotel and con-venient to the shops of Messrs. Lee & Fitzpatrick, which were gutted on the previous night, and where they remained stationary mostly during the greater part of the night, except on one or two occasions, when they were called into requisition to clear the flags. While the military were thus kept stationary several pickets of police, with side-arms, charge down Academy street and Mariboro street seve

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson. Prison cases of the July term are before the

court.
Philip Comfort was twice convicted of assault and battery. He went into a tavern and shied a brick against the bartender's head, and when arrested for so doing he maliciously tripped the officer and threw him down upon the sidewalk.

Thomas Neil pleaded guilty to a charge of the lar-ceny of a coat. During the fire at Chesnut and Water streets on the 25th of last month he was seen

going out of a house in the immediate vicinity with another man's coat under his shirt. He wore a fire-George Williams owned up to the theft of six leces of English lawns, valued at \$60, the property

John Kinsey, a youth of about nineteen summers, pleaded guilty to a charge of abstracting \$100 from the store of Frederick Harmer, by whom he was employed as errand boy.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Accident. New York, July 6 —Charles Delong, injured at Jersey City by the explosion of a cannon on the Fourth, died this morning.

		cather Rei	orts.	
Ju	LY 6, 9 A. M. ter Cove	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plais	ter Cove		clear.	65
Hali	ax	N.	do.	73
Roat	00	S. W.	do.	75
New	York	8.	do.	78
Wiln	York nington, Del	S. W.	cloudy.	78
Was	hington	.N. E.	do.	76
Fort	hingtonress Monroe	S.	raining.	76
Rich	mond	S. E.	do.	80
Char	leston	S. S. W.	clear.	S3
Sava	nnah	S.	do.	90
Ang	asta, Ga	E. S. E.	cloudy.	78
Buff	alo	W.	do.	81
Pitte	burg	W.	clear,	79
Chic	ago	W.	ao.	72
	sville		cloudy.	82
Mob	lie	44440	clear.	84
New	Cricans	range Wa	du.	81
Key	West	A A SERVE	do.	80
Hav	MA	2555	do,	50

### SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Startling News from China.

Massacre of Christians at Pekin

Prince Hohenzollern and Spain.

France Opposes the Nomination

Drowning Case at Chester.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Financial and Commercial

# FROM EUROPK.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Thomas Hughes Coming to America. LONDON, July 6.—Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., is about making a three months' visit to the United States. He will sail from Southamoton in the Bremen steamer Donau on the 2d of

Hohenzollern Accepts.

London, July 6.—Well-informed correspondents say that Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern has formally accepted the Spanish crown. The English Government approves, but France still

#### FRANCE.

Paris, July 6.—The Constitutionnel, the semiofficial newspaper of this city, says in its issue to-day:-"We learn that the Government would consider the Spanish enthronement of the Prince of Hohenzollern as a check and menace to France. Under these circumstances, the Government has decided to energetically oppose the project.

Banquet by M. Ollivier.
Prime Minister Ollivier gave a grand banquet last evening. A great crowd of people were present, among whom were General Prim and Baron Werther, Prussian Ambassador. The latter left early in the evening, which fact gave rise to much comment, many asserting that France would have just cause of war if the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern were

Excitement Among the Diplomats. Late yesterday afternoon, after his interview with the Emperor, M. Ollivier saw the Duke of Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Ambassador from Spain. The result of these meetings was a firm and energetic note to Baron Werther. Immediately on its receipt the Baron departed for Ems, to meet the King of Prussia Commercial Excitement.

There is considerable excitement in commercial circles here. The Bourse opened flat. Rentes 71 francs 50 centimes, or 95 centimes lower than the opening of yesteeday.

## CHINA.

Terrible Massacre of Christians.
LONDON, July 6.—The Morning Post has a telegram dated at Tientsin, June 25, giving the particulars of a terrible massacre of Christians by the natives, at Pekin, on the 21st of that

The Count de Rochechouart, the French Secretary of Legation, and a number of priests and sisters of mercy were ruthlessly slaughtered. The cathedral was also burned, and a number of Russians killed.

## PRUSSIA.

#### The Fourth of July at Berlin. BERLIN, July 6 .- The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated here. Mr. Fay presided

at a banquet at which there was a large gathering of Americans. Despatches from other German cities report similar festivities on the 4th. This Morning's Quotations.

London, July 6—11-30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 93@93%, for August account. American securities quiet; United States 5-20s, 1862s, 90%; 1865s, old, 90%; 1867s, 89%; 10-40s, 88%. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19; Hilmois Central firm at 115%; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

Livebrool, July 6—11-30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9%d.; middling Orleans, 10d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, July 6-1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92%: for account, 93. American securities easier; United States 5-20s, 1862s, 90%; 1865s, old, 90%; 1867s, 89%. Illinois Central flat at 114%.

Liverpool, July 6-1:30 P. M.—Cotton steady. The sales are now estimated at 12,000 bales. Lard dull, [Callow 438 64].

#### FROM WASHINGTON. The Appropriation Bill.

#### Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The bill making ad-

ditional appropriations and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, contains appropriations amounting to \$1,725,000, \$1,000,000 of which is to defray the expenses incurred in taking the ninth census and \$17,900 for the Department of

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander B. J. Cromwell is detached from the Miantonomah and ordered to the Plymouth. Lieutenant-Commander Richardson Clover is detached from signal duty at Washington and ordered to the Michigan. Chief Engineer Robert Danby is detached from duty at New Orleans and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer Charles S. Boker is detached from duty at Mound City and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Commander F. O. Daven-port is detached from the Onward and placed on waiting orders. Master E. W. Henrick is detached from the Dietator and placed on waiting orders. Master Emmet McCormack and Ensign George A. D. Aveil are ordered to examination for promotion. The order detaching Commander F. R. Smith from the Boston Navy Yard and ordering him to the Plymouth has

# FROM THE STATE.

# Two Boys Drowned at Chester. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CHESTER, July 6.—Yesterday afternoon, about

one o'clock, two brothers, named John and George Wunderlich, the first aged eleven and the other thirteen years, were drowned in the Delaware at the mouth of Chester creek, while bathing. The bodies were recovered soon after the unfortunate accident occurred, and conveyed to the residence of their parents in this city.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

# EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, July 8, 1870. The bank statement for the past week is rather more favorable than usual, though the surplus of loanable capital is gradually diminishing from the steady expansion of loans. The latter have increased \$753,987, but there is also an increase in the deposits of \$309,018, and in specie of \$188,426, the latter two items showing a substantial change in the situation of the market. The supply is therefore below that of the previous week, but not sufficient to affect the rates of loans, which continue at last supply

Gold is quiet but steady, with all the sales between 111% and 1111%.

Governments are quiet and not materially changed, though there is a slight decline in

the rates of loans, which continue at last quota-

Stocks were active and on the whole strong. In City 6s there were sales of the old issues at 100 and of the new do. at 101%. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 88. In Reading the transactions were light at about 53:44. Sales of Pennsylvania at 58@58%; Camden and Amboy at 119%; Philadelphia and Trenton at 118; and Lehigh Valley at 57%; Oil Creek and Allegheny was in great demand at 47% @47%, and the bonds seld up to 81%. Canal shares were in demand, but the only sales were in Lehigh at 25. 17% was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

Schuylkill preferred. The balance of the list was steady, but attracted very little attention from investors or speculators. Several sales of McClintock Oil were made at '81.

were made at '81.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114% 115%; do., 1862, 1113 (112; do. 1865, 1113 (112; do. 1865, 1113 (112; do. 1865, 1113 (112; do. 1865, 1103 (112; do. 18

Grant Bonds, \$780@790.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114%@115%; 5-208 of 1862, 1113%@112; do., 1864,1113%@1113%; do., Nov. 1865, 1113%@112; do. do., July, 1103%@1107%; do. do., 1867, 1103%@111; do. 1868, 1103%@111; 10-408, 1083%; Pacines, 114@114%. Gold, 1113%.

Philadelphia Trade Report. Wednesday, July 6.—The Flour market con-tinues to be characterized by extreme quietude, there being no demand except from the local trade, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate necessities. Prices, however, remain without quotable change. The sales foot up \$00 barrels, including superfine at \$5.00@5.25; extras at \$5.25@ 5-50, the latter for choice Pennsylvania; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5-75@6-75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6-25@7; the latter for choice; Ohio do. do. at \$6-25@7; and fancy brands at \$7-50@8-50, as in quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$5-25. In Corn Meal nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

\$5-25. In Corn Meal nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

There is more demand for prime Wheat from the local millers at yesterday's prices, but other descriptions are not much sought after. Sales of 1200 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.45@1.47; and 1500 bushels Indiana on secret terms. Rye is steady at \$1 for Western and \$1.65@1.08 for Pennsylvania. Corn attracts but little attention; sales of 5500 bushels at \$1.08@1.09 for Western and Pennsylvania yellow, and \$1@1.05 for Western mixed. Oats are firmer; 3500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 62@65c.; and some mixed Western at 60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Barley or Mait.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at \$27

### Whisky is dull; we quote Western iron-bound LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Cable.)
GLASGOW, July 6.—The steamships Australia and Dorian, from New York for Glasgow, were signalled off Moville this morning.
PLYROUTH, July 6.—The steamship Teutonia, from New York for Hamburg, arrived here last evening. A despatch from Brest this morning announces the arrival of the steamer St. Laurent at that port last evening, on her way from New York for Havre.
(By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, July 6.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia from Glasgow. Also, the Glasgow.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......JULY 6

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.......74 | 11 A. M.......80 | 2 P. M......84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

St'r Mars, Grumley, New York, do.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, do.

N. G. bark Paul, Klatt, Amsterdam, L. Westergaard

& Co.
N. G. bark Kosmos, Wierichs, Hamburg, do.
N. G. bark Askur, Pedersen, Stettin, do.
Brig James Coffili, Coffili, Trinidad, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr J. F. Carver, Norwood, Salem, Mass., Repplier, Gordon & Co. Schr R. W. Huddell, Malloy, Providence, Sinnickson

& Co.
Schr Alexander, Baker, New London,
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Ireland, Fall River,
Schr Fly, Heath, Fall River,
Schr United States, Hopkins, Bristol, R. I.,
do.
Schr St. Mary, Steelman, Lvnn,
Schr Caroline, Carroll, New London,
Schr R. Law, Eldridge, Westerley, R. I.,
Schr J. Ponder, Jr., Brown, Salem, Mass.,
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, Hartford,
Schr Cerro Gordo, Gardner, Lynn,
Schr A. Trudell, Hess, Providence,
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark James A. Borland, Baser, 40 days from Cadiz, with old fron and wine to order.

Scor C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Dighton, Me., with nails to Knight & Sons.

Schr Casket, Matthews, from Choptank River, with old iron to Knight & Sons.

Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, 5 days from Boston, with ice to City Ice Co.

Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, 5 days from Boston, with ice to City Ice Co.
Schr Quickstep, Smith, from Long Island.
Schr R. G. Whilldin, Fennimore, from Hallowell,
Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Richard Hill, Smith, 4 days from New York,
with salt to W. Bumm & Son.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, 6 days from Richmond, Me., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Huddell, Maloy, from Fall River.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41. Case, from Nantucket.
Schr James Alderdice, Willetts, from Providence.
Schr I. A. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, from Hartford.
Schr J. S. Clark, Clark, from New York.
Schr Mary Louise, Simpson, 9 days from Sagua,
with sugar and molasses to Thos. Watson & Sons—
vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from
Smyrns, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del.,
with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Jesse Williamson, Corson, from Boston. with ice to City Ice Co.

schr Ariadne, Thomas, I day from Smyras, Det., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Jesse Williamson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Albert Shores, Shores, from Boston.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, 6 days from Gardiner, Me., with fee to Pennsylvania Ice Co.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, 6 days from Portland, with fee to Pennsylvania Ice Company.
Schr Lena Perry, Hunter, 8 days from Hallowell, Me., with fee to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, 8 days from Hallowell, Me., with fee to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Dick Williams, Smith, 8 days from Hallowell, Me., with fee to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. steamers Russia, Lo t, for Liverpool, and Bet. tania, Campbell, for Havre, cleared at New York